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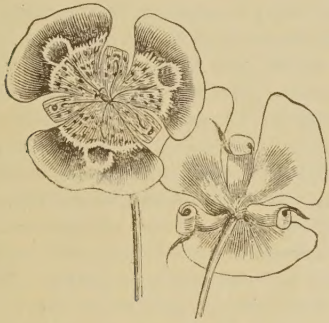
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VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 11.



The Butterfly-Lily.

Sage-brush, a miniature forest-like scene
Colors the mesa and foothills gray-green;
Humming birds dart like a meteor by;
Butterflies flutter away in the sky;
Bright as the butterflies flitting away,
Butterfly-lilies their flowers gently sway
Under the sage-bush everywhere,
Flowers of the desert so bright and so fair.

Phloxes in pink, and the primrose in white,
Cresses and hawkweed like stars golden bright,
Pea-vines and mallows, with larkspurs so blue,
Gillias scarlet and painted-cups too,
Bloom on the mesa, a crowning array
Nature has given the springtime so gay;
But in the desert the Queen of our May,
The Butterfly-Lily, is blooming today.

J. L. TOWNSHEND.

Autumn Foliage in New England.

Vacation is over now and the fast train carries us across low-lying meadows where the cattle are grazing, and the broad blue river sparkling in the sunshine; how green everything looks for the first of September, when lo, a flash of scarlet and there in the swamp at the edge of the woods stands a ball of fire, a slender maple tree against a background of hemlock; a mile or so farther on and another scarlet fire, or may be two or three, always in the swampland. What has turned them? No frost, not a cold night, their color is far brighter than it was in the spring when every bough and twig was covered with the deep red blossoms.

The days go by, the skies grow bluer, the wind feels chilly as it comes from the northwest at nightfall, and we look across to the side hill on a still, clear morning and all that long hedge-like row of sumach bushes are ablaze, green and scarlet on the lower branches and dark red, even maroon, on their tops; just try to bring their brilliancy into the house, get a great bunch of asters and goldenrod and break off branch after branch of the sumach and when you get home the gay leaves have all dropped off, and you throw away the velvety twigs in disgust and go across the orchard to the old rail fence and break off long slender branches, or rather twist them off the wild cherry, and their dull reddish purple leaves partly make up for the sumachs, and they hold their color until the asters are just bunches of plummy seeds and the goldenrods are faded and gray.

The long row of maples are standing in the sunshine green and fresh, not a leaf has turned

you say; ah! but you have made a mistake, there is one little scarlet spray on the south side of one of them, it will be two weeks before the rest of that tree grows scarlet and gold. For eighteen years that tree has had that scarlet spot on its south branch, apparently in the same place. Half a mile away is another large tree which turns dark warm red on the tips of all its great branches a day or two earlier; in about two weeks they will all look alike scarlet and green and gold and rosy pink, some with green veins and some with red and no two of the thousands on the ground exactly alike in outline or color.

Go into the woods; the pure ochre leaves of the walnut stand in contrast to the feathery green of the white pine; the browning gold of the chestnuts, slightly curled at their margins, contrast with the purplish hue of the aspen and the warm yellow of birch and poplar. The leaves of the white birches are all on the ground thinly covering the moss and lichens. Every little maple bush is a glow of color; here and there a great purple clump of asters reflects the colors of the hills that gleam through that opening among the hemlocks; there are seven beech trees over there, how yellow they look in the sunshine against that background of blue sky and fleecy clouds. Away across those starved looking pasture lands is a tamarack swamp, the small green needle-like aromatic leaves are fast dropping over cowslip and pitcher plant and delicate climbing fern; up on the hillside stands a great gnarled oak, a century old perchance, every leaf green and glossy; but look beyond, those little awkward scrubs are as brilliant as an Italian sunset. Nature, the great artist, knows just how to lay on with her lavish brush carmine, sienna, vermilion and gold, and she lays it on the oak and maple scrubs without stint, feeling that the fruit trees do not need it, their color going to the fruit instead of leaves.

The plum, pear and quince leaves have curled up and dropped off brown and dry; the apple trees are brown, now and then a bit of red or a pinkish tip in an "off" color, on some old peach tree that never bears peaches; the Lombardy poplars are growing golden on their very tops, the elm leaves are little shriveled rolls, the great leaves of the cotton ball are dropping down into the grass where the fern fronds lie flat among the moss. The shrubbery stands barren and brown, only the euonymus is shining as an evergreen, and the climbing cottage rose has dark red margins on its glossy leaves. There's a tangle of blackberry vines in scarlet and wine shades with rosy flashes, here and there in old fields by the roadside; the long slender shoots of the evergreen bearberry are crimson against the gray-green moss under the coarse scrub pines; the bracken fern is ochre and brown and, under the hemlocks, down the dark path to the spring, stand like ghosts the bleached ferns, in strange contrast to the dark green polypod or

Christmas fern. There is a wonderful glory in a New England autumn. The colors in a Maine forest are something to be remembered when once seen, and all up and down the beautiful valley of the Connecticut are pictures, in autumn time, that Whittier has well told us of.

"But beauty seen is never lost,
God's colors are all fast."
Springfield, Mass. F. I. W. B.

My Arbor, or Vine Tent.

I am very fond of vines, and when the moon flower came out I was eager to get it. One was not enough for such a crank, as my husband called me, and I sent for four of the magnolia scented moon flowers. I looked at the pictures in the catalogues with their thousands of buds and blossoms, and began to wonder what I was to train them on. Such a wonderful growth and all those flowers kept me awake nights (but I confess right here that my plants did not look much as if they would cover such a space as the florists said they would). As I laid awake I planned a tent, and I could see it quickly covered with vines and thickly studded with the fragrant blooms.

When the ground was warm I got my husband to get a small tree, cut it off fifteen feet long, peel the bark off, and set it firmly in the ground. He nailed a cross to the top and laid the tire from an old buggy wheel on it. Five feet from the pole he marked a circle on the ground and then put manure outside of this circle and spaded it in eighteen inches wide. At the outer edge of the bed he drove stout stakes with a notch at the top nearly to the earth, then fastened smooth fence wire to the tire quite closely and fastened to the stakes at the outer edge of the bed, and drove them down quite out of sight. Then my work began. As the bed was slightly raised I laid bricks round the circle, raked and smoothed the bed and got it ready for my plants. Before they were ready to put out my ardor had cooled off and I began to think they would not cover all that space, so I planted morning glories too. The glories grew and bloomed, I could have counted the buds and blossoms by the thousand, I believe; the delicate, satiny flowers just outdid those moon flowers altogether. They quickly ran up the wire and I trained them until the space was completely covered, and the flowers were in every possible place that a flower could be put.

Late in the fall the moon flowers began to unfold, the neighbors were invited to come and see them; they were pretty and fragrant, but for beauty and a sure cover the glories outdid them. Everyone admired them and the cost was mere nothing. I put a rustic seat inside and my one little boy made it his playhouse and had a birthday party there. This year I have discarded the glories and have all the varieties of ipomoea that I could get. I had eight white moon flower, one blue—Leari, Pandurata Michauxii, Sinuati, Gracilis, and a packet of the common sort. The vines are doing well. I will report if they are satisfactory. I often take my work and sit among them and enjoy them to my heart's content.

C. A. WHITMAN.

The Convolvulus.

The morning-glory shows its face
With smiles of welcome beaming;
In red or white or blue arrayed,
'Tis still of beauty dreaming.
"Good morning," oft I say to it,
It really is so winning;
With its companionship the day
In glory makes beginning.

MRS. E. E. ORCUTT, in *West American Scientist*.

The Chinese Hibiscus.

The several varieties of *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, or as they are commonly called, Chinese hibiscus, form, when taken together, a magnificent group of greenhouse evergreen shrubs, belonging to the natural order Malvaceae. They may be described as growing from three to seven feet in height, having bright glossy green, ovate, pointed, coarsely dentate leaves. Some varieties produce single, others double, flowers which are very large and showy and which vary in color from bright scarlet to orange lemon. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion on the young growth during the entire summer months, and if the plants can be given a light, sunny situation and a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees during the winter they will continue to bloom freely.

Within the past few years considerable attention has been bestowed on the hibiscus and the result has been the production of several new and improved varieties; the value of this class



of plants for the decoration of the lawn or mixed flower border during the summer months has been tested and proved of late years. Large specimens in pots and tubs are well adapted for the decoration of greenhouse or conservatory at all seasons of the year, and as bedding plants they are eminently deserving of attention. When grown in pots or tubs they should be given a soil consisting of two-thirds well rotted sods, one-third well decayed manure and a fair sprinkling of bone dust. Mix well, use the compost rough and have the pots and tubs properly drained. In order to obtain the very best results do not allow the plants to become pot bound, and in the event of the plants becoming too large for the pots or tubs, take them out, reduce the ball of earth about one half, trim the plants well back, and repot in the same pot or tub, using fresh compost. Water them thoroughly after they are repotted, but after this water should be very carefully supplied until growth commences. Repotting should be performed as early in the spring as possible, so that the plants will have an opportunity to become well established before they are placed outside. With a little care and attention the plants can be trained in any desired shape and form. I prefer to train them as pyramids.

For bedding purposes the scarlet colored va-

rieties and their shades are the most suitable, and two or three year old plants are to be preferred. They can be well cut back when taken up in the fall and care must be taken to keep them as dwarf as possible. With a little care and attention they can be wintered under the greenhouse stage, or in a warm cellar, by giving only enough water to prevent them from becoming absolutely dry.

When grown in the greenhouse or window garden the hibiscus is occasionally troubled by the green fly; a slight fumigation of tobacco or Cole's Insect Destroyer applied with an atomizer will quickly banish the insects. When the plants are in a state of growth an occasional application of liquid manure is decidedly beneficial, especially when the pots are well filled with roots. Propagation is readily effected by cuttings of the half ripened wood, and young plants purchased now will, with liberal treatment, give a good account of themselves later on.

The following are among the most distinct and desirable varieties: *H. aurantica* has double, orange salmon colored flowers, a very distinct and novel variety; *H. Colleri* is another beautiful and distinct variety, the flowers are double, buff yellow with a crimson scarlet base; *H. Cooperi* tricolor is a superb variegated leaved variety, the leaves being of an olive green color beautifully blotched with red and white; the flowers are small and comparatively insignificant. *H. Dennisoni* has large single white flowers tinged with rose; *H. grandiflora* is, as its name indicates, a superb variety, producing very large single showy flowers of an intense scarlet color; *H. sub-violaceus* produces the largest flowers of any of the varieties, they are semi-double of a bright carmine tinged with violet; *H. miniata* semi-plena is another semi-double variety with brilliant flowers of a vermilion scarlet color, much darker toward the base of the petals; *H. zebrinus* is a very distinct and handsome variety with double flowers which are flaked and striped scarlet, and edged with creamy white. CHAS. E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

A Gay Border.

Last year I tried a little plan of my own in ornamental flower gardening and the scheme turned out quite satisfactory. I was so well satisfied with it that I propose to continue in the same line, with a few modifications, this season. The purpose in the original conception of my plan was to make conspicuous the dividing line between the vegetables, peas and such things, and the little corner where the pansies, pinks and the usual variety of annuals, late and early, brighten the little nook flanked by the strawberry bed.

The earliest consideration with the Northern Maine flower culturist, is the sweet pea. I planted the peas in April last year, but quite as often May birds sing before the frost relaxes its hold sufficient to give the seeds the requisite covering. My border was 30 feet long, slightly ascending from the flower beds, and when the walk was formed by throwing up the soil and making the border nearly level, the surface was considerably higher than the level of my pinks and pansies. The border being formed, the next thought was what varieties of flowers to form a succession in height with the flowering peas in the background trained upon five-foot wire. Myriads of large tufted, pure white iberis, self-

seeded from the bed of the year before, early came up and suggested at once that they be chosen as the occupants of the front row. For the two intervening rows the poppy, double, in mixed varieties, a double row six inches between, reared themselves in front of the flowering peas, and lower than the poppies but higher than the immaculate iberis, was a double row of mixed double zinnias. I made the mistake of allowing too many plants of both poppy and zinnia to grow. The zinnia, given room, will branch into a lovely plant bearing quite a number of flowers at once, and where the colors are well mixed, give a very pretty effect next and above the mass of snowy candytuft. The latter growing in thick matted rows should be supported by a fine wire extended about midway of the plants, or six or eight inches from the ground, and be supported at intervals of a few feet by stakes driven into the ground and the wire fastened to the top by a small staple, such as used for fastening wire netting. This will keep the plants in position, as heavy showers accompanied with wind will beat the plants down and spatter them with dirt, giving them a forlorn and untidy appearance. Zinnias and iberis may be sown in boxes and transplanted, as both bear removal well, but poppies should generally be sown where they are to grow, as they bear transplanting poorly.

L. F. ABBOTT.

An Accommodating Plant.

As I had often noticed *Rubra begonia* recommended as a desirable plant for a shady north window, blooming quite as well in the shade as in the sunlight, I determined to test it last winter. I had two fine plants exactly alike, one was placed on a back shelf in the conservatory, where there was a good strong light but never a ray of sunshine; the other stood on a front shelf where it received full sunlight the greater part of the day. Both bloomed abundantly throughout the winter, with this difference, the blossoms in the sunshine kept their original color, deep coral red, while the plant blooming in the shade had pink flowers, and the leaves were light instead of dark rich green; it simply looked pale, but not in the least sickly, for it was admired quite as much as the more favored plant. Now that the two plants are standing side by side in the open border, for their summer's outing, and have the same amount of heat, moisture and sunshine, they are again alike, both leaves and blossoms, and you could not tell which one was wintered in the shade.

If you read different opinions on begonia culture in the various magazines, some stating that they require partial shade, others that they must have sunshine, just remember that one variety at least, the handsome rubra, will be sure to give satisfaction no matter where it is placed, and after you have once enjoyed a fine large plant, blooming abundantly throughout the winter, your window garden will never seem complete without it. P. W. H.

Moles.

To get rid of moles try the following: Knock off the rosin from a ball of potash, pulverize the potash, make openings in the runs, drop in a tablespoonful of the potash and cover the opening with a flat stone. I tried it and the moles disappeared within a few days. Ball potash is very caustic and must be handled with caution to avoid injury to the one using it. ELLIS STEPHENSON in *The American Florist*.

A Flower Garden.

It had always been such a deprivation to us that we could have no flowers. Such a great big front yard; such a great big back yard; but never a spot that we of the "female persuasion" could call our own, and make "blossom like the rose." I had tried it over and over again. Every spring the flower fever assailed me with overwhelming force, and all my spare moments were devoted to poring over the catalogues, selecting such favorites as I thought would best stand the ravages of the dogs and calves which worked their sweet wills in the front yard, and the pigs and chickens which rooted and scratched in the rear. Of course it was all labor lost. My big brother used to say: "Bess has gone forth to make her annual hen-wallow," and that was how it always ended. The dogs and calves *might* leave it undisturbed, but not so an industrious old hen with a dozen chickens to provide for. What did she care for brush, sticks and wires, when, by a little judicious scratching, she could reach that nice mellow earth and have such a glorious dust bath for herself and brood?

So, after many trials, I gave up all hopes of my floral beauties ever being anything but thorns in the flesh, and ceased the attempts which only resulted in vexation of spirit. But "it is always darkest before dawn," and about this time there arose a younger brother in the household who was a "power in the land"; who was able, not only to plan, but also to carry out his designs, for he could wield the hammer and hatchet with consummate skill and not mash his thumb or finger at every other whack, as the rest of the men on the place had the habit of doing. One spring a brilliant scheme entered his fertile brain. An old store room at the south end of the house had been torn down and the large stones hauled off. This space he volunteered to enclose for flowers, with the understanding that he was to have a bouquet whenever he was so disposed. We joyfully assented, but when we went to view the spot it seemed to us very unpromising. It was full of stones, mortar and rubbish, and we were afraid that the flowers would be disgusted and refuse to grow. But the lad was not to be discouraged, and with a few bundles of lath and some scantling soon had up a snug little fence, the crowning glory of which was that it was chicken-proof. Then he carried off the most of the stones, spaded up the ground and left the place in our hands. We did not have much to plant in it that first year. Only a liberal supply of geraniums that had lived all their lives in tin cans, an old pink which we thought had seen its best days, and a thrifty heliotrope which we bought. Then we had some Madeira roots and gladiolus given us, also one royal crimson dahlia, which stood like a sentinel at the gate, and, towering high above the fence, spread itself like a "green bay tree."

Well, as if to make up for all the disappointments of the past, that small garden just tried itself. The sand and mortar seemed adapted to everything we planted. There was an abundance of sunshine, and it is needless to say that the garden was faithfully watered and weeded. Did ever heliotrope grow as that one did, I wonder? I never saw anything so ambitious. No sooner did one branch start out new shoots than its next door neighbor sent forth still more, and each slip must needs carry as big a blossom

as possible, until it was a joy to behold it. Then each geranium, not to be outdone, "put its best foot foremost," and glowed and blushed, or shone with dazzling whiteness, as the case might be. One sturdy old retainer boasted forty blooms at once, which might seem a very trifling thing to the Vicks, but to us, who had never had more than two or three sickly little blossoms at a time, it was miraculous. The Madeira vines clambered and trailed across one portion of the fence, then carried their glossy leaves and pendent white blossoms loftily up the side of the house and across the end, where we had to put twine for their accommodation. But that old pink astonished us most of all. We had to laugh at the old thing, for it renewed its youth, grew quite "skittish," and put on more airs than enough, seeming to be in the greatest hurry to cover itself with a profusion of pink and white blooms, fairly treading on its own toes to get ahead of its neighbors.

And so with each succeeding summer that small space has been an exquisite pleasure. Last year it was crowded too much, but it was prettier than ever. We had phlox and petunias from Vicks', which never ceased blooming the whole summer, and were lovely. These, with salvia, nasturtiums, asters, portulacca, and others, just took forcible possession of the garden, covered over every spot of ground and thrust themselves out between the palings. Looking over the fence one could very well imagine it to be a huge bouquet, lying just plucked ready for some giant to pick up and present to his lady-love. And don't we deck ourselves and our rooms with the beautiful fragrant darlings? And isn't it nice to have them to give away? And let me urge upon you, oh, ye farmers, who have acres of land, and yet whose wives and daughters are hungering for such pleasures, to give them the necessary garden plot ungrudgingly, even if you have to devote your best potato patch to it. And then see that they have time to work in it; and do you help them. It will make you all happier, and be a benefit to you, mentally, morally and physically. Just try it once and see. ELIZABETH JONES.

My Florida Home.

My "Florida home," how dear to me are these words. Home where I was born and have always lived; I am a southern flower, a pure white lily of the valley; I grow close to the edge of the 'west veranda of my mistress' house; I am not tall nor stately, but my cousin over there in that little bed surrounded by conch shells is,—her name is Liliun Harrisii, she came from Bermuda and only blooms near Easter, she is the sweetest, dearest thing in the whole world to me; but I am nearly forgetting the Chinese sacred lily, she is handsome and she knows it, she sits up in her mound of rocks and bathes in her marble fountain the whole day long, sometimes speaking to pink spider lily who grows in the ground near her side. These are the only lilies which live in this garden. Not far from me stands a lovely Archduchess Isabella rose nodding her cream and pink face in the orange scented air; she is only three years old, she came all the way from West Grove, Pa., she is now over four feet tall and blooms almost constantly. There are some Madagascari periwinkles that came from Jupiter, Fla., where they cover the banks with their pink bloom, and are all over the grounds of the hotel, down to the very river's edge. That small cactus there in that box came from Chicago, Ill., was brought

on the cars in a lunch basket. A whole box full of coleus stands over there; they are hard to grow here, they need so much moisture and the ground will not hold it, so most of them are planted in boxes. That dear little verbena beside the path came from near Zion, Fla., it only blooms in the spring, it is a lovely light blue, and at Zion grows wild, miles and miles are covered with Miss Verbena. Young Oleander stands up there as if proud of his twenty feet reared in the air, he is covered now with pure white blossoms, hundreds of them. His sister, yonder, has more blossoms than he, but they are pink and double and look almost like a rose. They are all beautiful, but the pure, sweet Cape Jasmine is more noticed than any of us, she is so sweet and one would feel her presence even if they could not see her. I am tired now and sleepy, the sun is going down and her soft rays fall on my eyes, lulling me to sleep. Good night. L. E. P.

Hypoluxo, Fla.

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for **Ayer's Hair Vigor**. It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Written for Vick's Magazine.

GREENHOUSES.

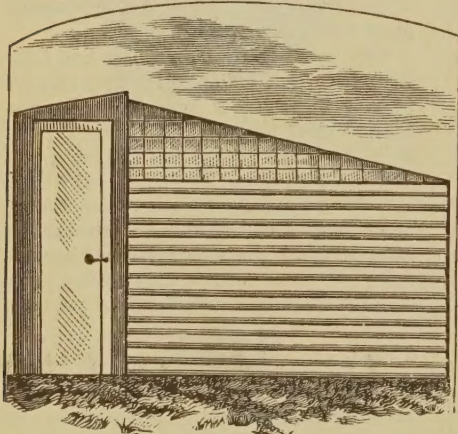
HOW TO BUILD AND OPERATE.

Small Ones for Amateurs Pay a Large Interest on the Outlay, while Large Ones afford a Good Living.

BY H. P. HUBBARD.

In response to a large number of inquiries in regard to how to build and care for small greenhouses, we shall try to show, in the first article, how moderate priced houses can be made a great source of pleasure and health. In so doing the writer's personal experience will be drawn upon to some extent, while that of others of more renown will be quoted.

Some twenty years ago I was trying to "keep a few hens" on a small city lot, and for some reason I made up my mind I could raise flowers to better advantage than eggs in the winter. Hence the fowls found their way into the fricassee and other toothsome dishes, and the hen house, 12 x 15, was turned into a crude greenhouse by double lining it with building paper. Buying some second-hand sashes unwisely, I put several in the roof and more in front. After building a brick and tile flue leading from the fire into a cement pipe chimney, I found myself in possession of what I had long desired, a little greenhouse of my own, at a cost of not exceeding twenty dollars. It was far from ornamental, but it served my purpose just as well. I filled it with plants,—too full, I found afterwards,—and started the winter in good shape. The abutilon which I planted in the ground run like a vine and covered the top of the house luxuriantly, blooming constantly. The roses, geraniums, etc., seemed to grow of their own accord, and a luxuriance of flowers was the result, all at a cost of three tons of coal, costing \$15.75, and a little trouble.



MY CHICKEN COOP GREENHOUSE.

It was located fifty feet away from the house and as far from the barn, which was a mistake, as such a small one should be attached to the house, so that it can be attended to with more ease. Only one cold snap bothered me the first winter, and that was late in March, when it was least expected. The loss of some of the tenderest plants of course taught me lessons which nothing else could do. Among other things I learned was that which Mr. Eben E. Rexford has recently written on the same subject:

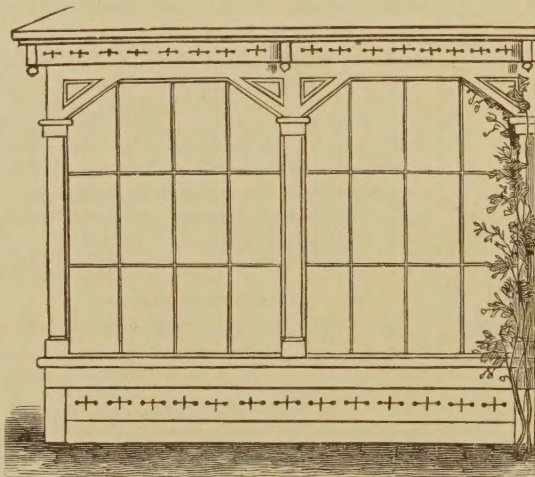
"Mistaken ideas prevail regarding greenhouses. Some think it is necessary that one should be the possessor of great knowledge regarding plants in order to do well with them in such structures. Others, that the outlay is great.

Still others, that it is difficult to manage a house satisfactorily.

All wrong. Any one with ordinary knowledge of plants can do better with them in a greenhouse than they can in an ordinary window, because the conditions will be so much more favorable to the healthy and vigorous development of all plants.

As to the expense of building a small house, it is not large. If a person without much knowledge of what is required goes at it in a hap-hazard fashion he will doubtless make a greenhouse cost twice as much as it ought to. If he entrusts the building of it to some one who understands his business and knows what he is about, a good house, and one quite large enough to hold all the plants most persons can find time to take care of can be built for a very reasonable sum. True, most carpenters can build one if plans and specifications are given them, but as it is somewhat out of their regular line, the job is not as likely to be satisfactory in all respects as it would be if built by a professional. There are several firms who take contracts to furnish material for houses of any size and to superintend the erection of them in any part of the country, and I would always advise employing them. They will do you a good job at a moderate price. As to the management of a greenhouse, is one of the simplest things in the world, after you "get the hang of it." A little experience will tell you what is required and how to meet those requirements."

After two years experience with the chicken coop greenhouse I enclosed a large piazza, making a glass roof, and each year added on as was necessary to accommodate the needs of a growing place. Experience came with each year, and I can safely say that the money spent in that direction I considered well invested.

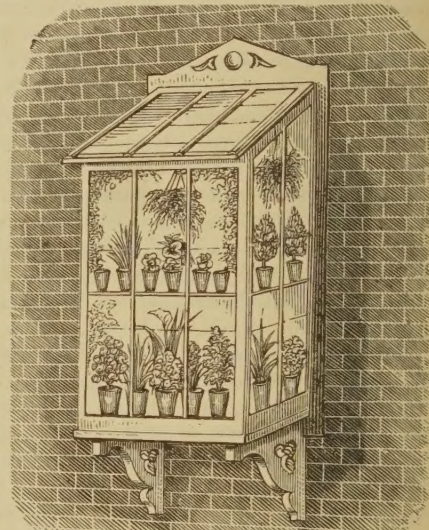


A SIDE PIAZZA CONSERVATORY.

The term conservatory seems to best fit such a place when connected with the house, and a little more ornamental—and yet nearly everybody calls it "the greenhouse," for it is green and bright all through the winter days. It is wise to calculate and leave a comfortable space where two or three persons can sit with easy chairs; the children, God bless them, like a taste of it, while the wife with her sewing, or an invalid, will appreciate every ray of sunshine. The charming air and delightful surroundings make it a veritable "little Florida," as a friend of mine called his little ten-feet-square attachment. His wife was perfectly contented and her health much better after he built it, as she spent all of her spare time and sewing time in the midst of the flowers. He heated it with hot water in some four-inch iron pipes, running into two-inch wrought iron bent in a large stove in his basement, while mine was run into my furnace.

Not only the good these may do in the ways specified, but one is enabled to occasionally send either a charming bunch or a single flower to some invalid, which are sure to be appreciated. A lady very sick to whom we sent a basket of loose flowers, said after recovery that the flowers were the first thing she had noticed, and she was sure that they brought her back to life. Who knows?

A journey to Southern California, Florida or elsewhere in search of health is often taken, and at great expense and discomfort, while a



sun-house, such as a properly constructed greenhouse or conservatory can be made, will oft-times do better service and the invalid have all the

comforts of home. Are you building a new house? be sure and have a spot for flowers, a large, sunny window, a conservatory or small greenhouse.

If it is impossible, on account of lack of means or any other reason, have at least "a little one" out of a window, so fixed that as a rule the window can be pulled down on the inside or not, as may be necessary for heat or care. Three times as much glass surface as is contained in the window itself will furnish "a winter garden." However, be it large or small, do the best you can whether living in the city brick house or the lone farm house. Have flowers the year round, as their brightness brings sunshine, and sunshine with flowers has a quiet loving influence on everybody in the house.

Mr. Rexford suggestively says:

"With a house expressly for your plants, you have them under control to a great extent. You can keep the air as damp or as dry as you see fit to. You can keep the temperature where you want it by a proper regulation of heat and ventilation. Your plants will get all the sun they require, and this they almost always fail to do in windows. You can grow plants to a large size, and this you cannot do in a window. You can grow a great variety in a very small house. And then,—the convenience of it! You can use as much water as you want to, you are not afraid of soiling the carpet or fading it by letting in too much sunshine, and your plants do not take up room which you can hardly afford to spare, and do not interfere in any way with your work or the arrangement of your rooms. It pays in more ways than one to have a room for them. A plant-room will be the most popular room in the house. From it you can draw at any time for the decoration of your parlors or the table, or the pleasure of your friends. In it you can start seeds and cuttings for next summer's use in the garden. The pleasure and profit such a room will afford can only be understood from the possession of one."

To the Goldenrod.

Fair Goldenrod, thou art a weed, men say
 Who in their gardens worship artifice;
 Thy lot that of the wanderer, thy way
 To horticulture's laws, alas! remiss.
 No favorite thou seemest, yet I swear
 Thou canst the sneers of all mankind disdain;
 Who hast thy father's favor past compare,
 In whom the parent sun doth live again.
 —John Kendrick Bangs, in *Harper's Weekly*.

BRIEFS.

Peach Rosette.—A disease known as peach rosette, which is similar to, but not identical with, the peach yellows, is spreading among the peach trees in some portions of the Southern States, and threatens serious loss unless promptly stamped out by the destruction of the infested trees.

Banana Meal.—It is expected that large quantities of banana meal will be prepared in the region of Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama. The meal will be sent to New York for a market. As the fruit matures all the year round the manufacture of the meal is expected to be continuous, and a large sale for it is anticipated.

The Superlative Raspberry.—Ellwanger & Barry have introduced a new red raspberry of the above name. It is described as large, conical, handsome, dull red; flavor very fine; *par excellence* a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. The introducers think it a great advance on all existing sorts in this class of raspberries.

California Fruit of Poor Quality.—The poor quality of California apricots, peaches, plums and pears is coming to be well understood. Every year confirms the estimate of their low standard in comparison with Eastern fruits. Most varieties of their grapes also suffer in comparison with well grown Delawares, Wordens, Catawbas and some others of our best varieties.

Hollyhock Bug.—Complaints have been received from some localities of a green bug which attacks and sucks the juice from the leaves of hollyhocks. The body of the bug is a bright green, head yellow, triangular in form. The plants are greatly enfeebled and frequently die from the injuries inflicted by the insect. The name of the insect is *Orthotylus delicatus*. It can be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion.

New Strawberries.—The Lovett's Early and the Parker Earle, both staminate or perfect flowered varieties, have given a satisfactory account of themselves the past season and their reputation is now high. Both are large regular berries of good quality, and excellent bearers; the latter is considered extremely productive and is a plant of great vigor, and apparently destined to succeed over a wide range of country. Undoubtedly these varieties are at least worthy of general trial.

Pea and Bean Weevils.—Insect Life, the periodical bulletin of the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, contains in the June number besides various notes, reviews, and extracts from correspondence, an illustrated article on the pea and bean weevils, which includes a summary of the life-history of these insects and notes on their earlier stages. Several remedies are known. A perfect remedy for the pea weevil consists in confining seed peas in a closed vessel for two seasons. Infested seeds of either peas or beans

may be disinfested by placing them in a tight receptacle with camphor, chloroform, ether, or better still, bisulphide of carbon. Before planting it is well to throw them into water, when the "buggy" seed will float and may then be separated from the perfect ones and destroyed.

Valuable Strawberries.—Mr. P. M. Augur, State Pomologist of Connecticut, in a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, says: "On our grounds the Middlefield, Sharpless, Bubach's No. 5, and Jewell take the lead, the last two being specially adapted to hill culture or the triple-row culture on rich soil. For a soil of only moderate fertility the Crescent, Haviland or Middlefield would be better adapted, the others requiring richer soil and better culture."

Pistillate varieties.—The same authority says: "As a rule we have found the pistillate varieties most productive when properly matched with suitable bi-sexuals, as we must have pollen for the best blooms if we wish to have perfect fruit. Thus three or four rows of the Jewell, with the Sharpless on one side and the Belmont on the other, we consider well matched. Likewise the Jersey Queen with the Cumberland on one side and the Charles Downing on the other, have produced immensely. The Belmont is a valuable match for the Jewell, because it furnishes pollen even to the latest bloom."

Early Planting.—The *Journal of Agriculture*, of Montreal, notices the report from the Maine Experimental Station in regard to setting tomato plants, wherein it is stated: "The early set-out tomatoes were the most prolific and earliest ripe. A slight frost, when the plants have been properly hardened off in the cold-frame, does not injure them much. Do not keep the plants too long before settling out in the open air." In commenting on this the editor says: "A proof of the good sense of this I found this year. I bought some plants of Mr. Bray, florist, St. Mathew street, Montreal, and set them out on the 3d of June. Mr. Bray had no room for his till the 17th of that month, on which day he planted out some from the same cold-frame as mine came from. My fruit will begin to color this week, July 20th, his are only just in flower, long, leafless things, with a most unthrifty appearance." Many other tender plants are similarly affected by late planting. Among flowering plants verbenas and Phlox Drummondii are greatly injured by late planting. Plants which are raised from seed should be produced in plentiful quantities and be hardened off and ready for planting out at the first opportunity. At the same time a good supply of plants should be held in reserve for emergencies.

The total output of coal in Japan is now 2,500,000 tons per annum, and as the home consumption is as yet only 1,000,000 tons, there is a surplus of 1,500,000 tons for export.

The camera and an ordinary oil lamp are now being used to produce photographs of the indicator cards in steam engines, by which the working of the engines can be seen and studied at all times.

Crocuses and Snow Drops.—Crocuses begin to throw up their leaves before the frost is fairly gone, and a clump or mass of them is a beautiful sight indeed. Price, postpaid, 15 cents per dozen; per hundred \$1.00.
Snow Drop.—One of the first flowers of spring is the delicate Snow Drop, white as snow. Planted in the fall in beds or masses of a dozen or more they will create a pleasing surprise. Price, postpaid, per dozen 20 cents; per hundred \$1.20.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

The Murray Prize.

In our May issue we announced that Wilber H. Murray, of Cincinnati, would give one of his world renowned buggies to the readers of VICK'S MAGAZINE who gave the best reasons "why Murray's buggies and harness were better than gold," with a second prize of a fine buggy harness. Mr. Murray was to be the judge, and the following self-explanatory letter tells the story and who received the prizes:

OFFICE OF WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO.,
 CINCINNATI, O., July 25, 1892.
 MR. H. P. HUBBARD, 38 TIMES BUILDING, N. Y.
 My dear Mr. Hubbard: Yours of the 22nd received. The first prize of a buggy was awarded to Mrs. Jennie M. Wilson, of Mears, Mich., who gave the following answer:

BETTER THAN GOLD.

You ask us question, sir,
 And the truth must be told,
 "Why the 'Murray' Buggies and Harness, too,
 Are better than the gold."

Then, here's our answer—each will go,
 As it has well been said—
 But when the gold goes—sure 'tis gone,
 The "Murray" remains, instead.

For wheel and spring, and box and shaft,
 Are of the very best—
 And they will last, when you and I
 Have long been laid to rest.

So, as the fickle gold may fly,
 And our purse may empty be,
 How to secure true, lasting good,
 Only one way I see.

'Tis this—a "Murray Turnout" buy,
 There's none that's better, sold—
 And that's another reason, why
 They're better, far, than gold.

They need no smooth-tongued middle-men,
 That their praises may be heard—
 For, if they only once are seen,
 They speak louder, far, than words.

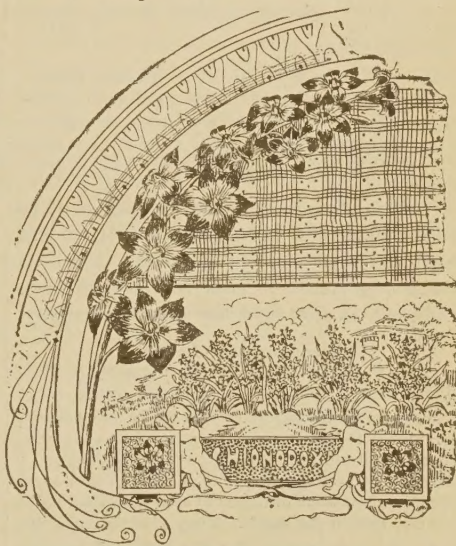
Then let us give THREE ROUSING CHEERS,
 For the WILBER MURRAY RIG—
 If any think they can excel—
 "You bet" they'll have to dig.

The second prize of a fine harness was awarded to Oliver Wood, of Wilmore, Ky., who gave this answer: "A good name is better to be chosen than great riches." We will not do any advertising now until in the fall again, as we are full up with orders, and more than we can manufacture for some time.

With best regards, I am,
 Yours truly, W. H. MURRAY.

CHIONODOXA.

"Glory of the Snow."



THIS is a fine bulb for pot culture for winter blooming in the house, and for forcing for cut flowers, producing strikingly beautiful scilla-like flowers in great abundance, the flower spikes bearing from 10 to 15 exquisite blooms. Being perfectly hardy, they do well planted as an edging to a bed, or in clumps and masses, flowering in season with the Snowdrops.

Strong bulbs, price, each 10 cents; four for 25 cents; per dozen 60 cents. One bulb each of Chionodoxa, Freesia, Double Roman Hyacinth, Chinese Sacred Lily, Easter Lily, and Sweet-scented Jonquil, for only 55 cents.

JAMES VICK'S SONS,
 Rochester, N. Y.

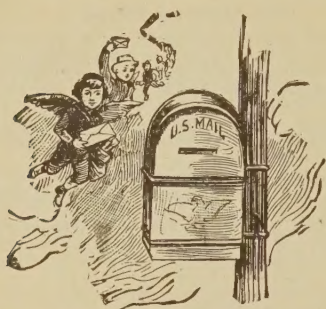
RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed; paralyzed nerves restored; diseased eyes or lids cured; a home treatment; "no risk;" hundreds convinced; pamphlet free.

THE EYE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Silks

Satins and Plush. A nice package of PRETTY PIECES, all colors, ONLY 10c! 3 lots, 25c. Western Supply Co. St. Louis.



OUR LETTER BOX.

In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK.

Hollyhocks.

JAMES VICK:—I am greatly interested in the raising of hollyhocks but find they need some care different from that which I have given them. Cannot some successful grower of hollyhocks give us the benefit of his experience? I. N. D.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Caterpillars on Plants.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please give a remedy for caterpillars on vines and plants, especially honey-suckles and geraniums? MRS. J. D. L.

St. Louis, Mo.

Use the kerosene emulsion. It will destroy all caterpillars.

Keeping Tender Roses.

JAMES VICK:—What shall I do with my summer blooming roses this fall? Can I leave them out all winter? They are beautiful now in bloom.

East St. Louis, Ill.

MRS. S. D. S.

In the region of St. Louis and Southern Illinois most of the tender roses can be sufficiently protected with leaves to endure the winter outside.

Practical Information.

JAMES VICK:—"Our Letter Box" always interests me and I find many hints which help me in the care of my little home garden. Stories, poems, etc., no doubt furnish enjoyment to others, but what I seek for is practical information about flowers, shrubs, bulbs and trees. I. N. D.

Cincinnati, O.

Rooting Cuttings of the India Rubber Plant.

JAMES VICK:—I would like to ask how to root *Ficus elastica*. I have tried and tried, but failed utterly. I wish you would induce more of your readers to write for your Magazine. I never tire of reading about plants. C. A. W.

There is no difficulty in rooting good cuttings of the India rubber plant. The cuttings should be laid aside for a day or more to dry off a little and then be placed in sand with bottom heat. If all conditions are right they will root promptly.

Seventeen-Year Locust.

JAMES VICK:—I observed the "Seventeen-Year Locust" in the May and July numbers of your Magazine. I wish the writer of that story, or someone else, would tell how those eggs get into the earth, and especially to the depth of two feet or deeper. I often find them about grown in the winter and early spring in clay, some of them covered with mud more than two feet in the earth. They always come out fat, yet never eat anything—die a mere empty shell. What is the mission of this creature, to assist other agencies in pruning the forest? E. E.

Stattler, Ark.

Maple Injured by Worms.

JAMES VICK:—What can be done to save a maple tree that has been injured by worms eating through the bark? I. N. D.

Cincinnati, O.

First free the tree from worms and then keep it so. Leave nature to work the cure.

Does *Caladium esculentum* bloom?

JAMES VICK:—Does *Caladium esculentum* bloom? Mine has never bloomed. I have been told they do. Shippensburg, Pa. L. E. S.

Caladium esculentum rarely blooms at the North as the season is too short for it; though,

when started early and the summer is warm and the fine weather continues late, it occasionally blooms. If blooming is specially desired we should advise starting the tubers early in March and keeping them in a thrifty growing condition in the house until they can be finally shifted into the open border in summer.

The Cherry Crop.

JAMES VICK:—Is the production of the pit of the cherry so exhaustive to good rich soil that a crop may be had only occasionally, unless fertilized, and if so, with what, how and when shall I fertilize? We do not have a uniform cherry crop here, and any information you can give will be thankfully received. Paxton, Ill. D. P. M.

It is not exhaustion of the soil which causes the frequent failure of the cherry crop. Most often it is late frosts, and sometimes heavy rains during the blooming season. Possibly excessive heat for a few days at blooming time may sometimes lessen the yield. On the rich soils of the West cherry orchards are capable of producing crops for a long term of years.

Ants.

JAMES VICK:—I have had a fearful experience with ants. Am still fighting them, but I believe that persistent use of the bisulphide of carbon will eventually drive them from my premises—whether they die or flee to parts unknown I know not. Thanks to the person who suggested this remedy. I can heartily recommend its virtue. I. N. D.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pæonies from Seed.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please tell me through your valuable Magazine if pæonies will bloom the second year from seed? If the seed should be planted, fall or spring, in the open ground, and if difficult to grow? Also, if they always come double from seed? M. J. R.

Norristown, Pa.

Pæonies from seed will not bloom until the plants become strong. Seed from partially double varieties will be apt to give more or less plants with double flowers. Much depends upon the manner in which the varieties have been cross-fertilized. The seed should be planted in the fall in the open ground and be protected with a covering of leaves.

Hydrangea Leaves Turning Yellow.

JAMES VICK:—The leaves of my hardy hydrangea are turning yellow. Is there any remedy? Does the hardy hydrangea require a very sunny exposure? C. H. D.

Cincinnati, O.

Probably too much rain or the ground not sufficiently drained. The plant likes a full exposure to the sun.

Clothilde Soupert—Montbretias.

JAMES VICK:—In your description of *Polyantha* rose Clothilde Soupert, you say the flower is pearly white at outer edge shading to rosy pink. Now mine is pure white all of the first day; when I go in the garden I find the pure white flower more like a very double *Camellia Japonica*, it stays so all day; the next morning I go again and it is still perfect but has changed to a lovely rose pink, it lasts so till it falls which, even in this hot July weather, is not till the third day. I find it one of the most perfect of the *Polyantha* roses.

Just now the garden is gorgeous with montbretias over three feet, high in fan-shaped branches, loaded with the bright orange-scarlet flowers; their season of bloom is longer I think than that of any other bulb, and here they are perfectly hardy and increase as poor men's children. M. G. C.

Azaleas.

JAMES VICK:—Should azaleas be plunged in borders through the summer? At what time of the year should they be re-potted, and in what kind of soil? Sheffield, Pa. M. C.

Azaleas can be plunged in the open ground in summer in some spot where they will be slightly shaded, at least from the mid-day sun. The season for re-potting is in February or

March, before the new growth commences. A suitable soil is equal parts of fibrous loam and peat. Sods can be cut in summer from an old pasture ground and be piled up to rot. This will supply loam of the best quality. If peat cannot be procured it may be replaced with leaf-mold and a little sand. In case leaf-mold cannot be had add sharp sand to the extent of one-third the volume of the loam.

Roses—Cannas—Ivy.

JAMES VICK:—Please answer the following questions in the Magazine: 1. Do H. P. and Moss roses need to be protected over winter? 2. How can I winter cannas? 3. How can I make an ivy bloom? It is a strong plant and covers a ladder four feet high; is in a light soil. It has not bloomed for three years. I have tried pinching back without success.

Denver, Col.

J. J. H.

In all the colder portions of the country it is either an advantage or a necessity to protect the Hybrid Perpetual and the Moss roses.

Cannas can be wintered in a greenhouse or in a cellar where the roots will not freeze.

The English ivy, cultivated in pot as a house plant, seldom blooms. The flower is insignificant, and we never before have heard expressed a desire to see it bloom. The plant is prized for its foliage, but if one wants bloom it is a poor plant from which to expect it.

Cactus—Geranium.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please answer the following questions in your Magazine: 1. I have a rainbow cactus which I bought about a year and a half ago. Shall I keep it in a sunny window in a warm room during summer? How often shall I water it, and how long before it will bloom? 2. We have a very pretty geranium, *Mad. Salleroi*. It grows fast, but when the leaves get large they roll under. What is the cause, and what shall I do for it? Shall I keep it in the sunshine? 3. Is it good to cultivate the soil of pot plants? A. V. P.

Courtland, Minn.

In the winter keep the cactus dry and warm, in summer give it all the water it can use. Without knowing the kind of cactus—and no information is given by the name rainbow—and especially without knowing its condition, it is impossible to state the probable time of blooming.

Keep the geranium in the full sunshine and supply it plentifully with water.

The soil of pot plants should be frequently stirred, and be kept loose and mellow.

Scales on Oleander—Raspberries.

JAMES VICK:—I am told you have published in one of your magazines an article upon scales on oleanders. Will you please send me the same, and give me any advice that will save our oleanders, which are in a bad condition from scales.

Will you also tell me when raspberry bushes should be trimmed? Mrs. E. R. S.

Albion, N. Y.

The remedy for scale insects is the kerosene emulsion so frequently mentioned in our pages. Use a small stiff brush and go over the whole plant with the kerosene mixture, scrubbing the surface with the brush, the bark of the stem and twigs and the leaves. Do the work thoroughly, and afterwards, if any scale is detected remaining, repeat the operation to such extent as may be necessary.

The old canes of raspberries can be cut out either in the fall or spring, and at the same time the canes of the red and yellow varieties, when too numerous, should be thinned out. Half a dozen canes to each stock are all that ought to be left. These which are left for fruiting ought in the early spring to be cut back to about three feet in height. The canes of the black-cap varieties should be cut to a length of two to two and a half feet.

Planting Roses—Autumn Bloomers.

JAMES VICK:—What time do you consider best for planting hybrid roses, fall or spring?

Please tell me the best Hybrid Perpetual roses that will bloom well in autumn. I have La France, which is beautiful. I would like more as good as it to bloom, but of different colors. MRS. G. S. C.
Fowlerville, N. Y.

Spring is the best time to plant roses at the North.

Ellwanger & Barry name the following varieties as free blooming autumnal roses: Abel Grand, Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Annie Wood, Baronne Prevost, Baroness Rothschild, Boieldieu, Comtesse de Serenye, Countess of Oxford, Eugenie Verdier, Francois Michelon, General Washington, Hippolyte Jamin, Horace Vernet, John Hopper, La Reine, Louis Van Houtte, Mabel Morrison, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marie Baumann, Marshall P. Wilder, Paul Neyron, Rev. J. B. Camm, Victor Verdier.

Lotus—Nymphaea—Seeds of Cedar.

JAMES VICK:—The Magazine visits me each month and I take a great delight in it, especially "Our Letter Box," for I gain so much instruction from it. Now I want to know how to keep Egyptian Lotus through the winter, also Nymphaea Zanzibarensis. I have some lotus from seed, they are so nice I am anxious to keep them through the winter. I used wood ashes successfully last winter in destroying white worms in geranium pots; proportion, about one-sixth ashes to the rest of the soil and mix well in the soil.

In July number of the Magazine B. F. M. wishes to know how to germinate red and white cedar. We have planted red cedar seed frequently, once as late as Christmas, and they came up the next spring. We take the seeds and wash thoroughly all the greasy husk or berry away with strong soapsuds made as hot as you can bear your hand in and a little hard yellow seed will be left. Plant in the fall of the same year they grow. LOTUS.
Altoona, Mo.

The lotus and nymphaea mentioned can be kept over winter in water which may be allowed to be cooler than in summer but should be maintained at a temperature of 50° to 60°.

Tomatoes—Carnations—Morning Glories.

JAMES VICK:—Information on the following points given through the pages of your bright little Magazine, will be greatly appreciated:

Why do my tomato blossoms drop off without setting the fruit? No sign of insects appears, and the vines are strong and healthy. The trouble is not limited to my own garden, but seems to be prevalent through this region.

Can Marguerite carnations be kept in the ground over winter in this latitude?

What treatment do morning glories require? Mine are not doing well. Do they need a rather rich soil and plenty of water? C. L. P.
Great Barrington, Mass.

Healthy tomato plants always produce flowers in great excess of the fruit they set. After the plants begin to set fruit they bloom less freely, but set a larger proportion of fruit than in the earlier stage. Probably our inquirer has already found his plants producing sufficiently.

The Marguerite carnations with sufficient protection of evergreen boughs, fern fronds or fallen leaves, can be wintered over outside.

Morning glories like a good soil, plenty of moisture and the full sunshine. There is no easier plant to raise.

Storing Onions.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please be kind enough to tell me how to make an onion house, to keep onions all winter? The seed I bought of you is doing so well that I will have so many onions this fall that I will have to keep part of them all winter.

Iron Mountain, Mont. W. G. S.
Onions require to be kept in a cool and dry place, but free from frost. There is probably

no better way to keep them than the one usually adopted of storing them in a barn. A layer of hay is spread on the barn floor of sufficient thickness to guard against frost from the cracks below—a layer a foot thick when pressed down would be a safe one. The onions are spread out over the hay and then covered with a thick layer of hay or straw. When the onions are pulled, which should be in a dry time, they should be allowed to lie on the ground two or three days to partially dry off. They can be spread out in any dry, cool place until severe weather makes it necessary to put them into winter quarters for protection.

Narcissus—Easter Lilies.

JAMES VICK:—In reply to E. T. H., Utica, N. Y., in the July number of the MAGAZINE, about narcissus not blooming, I would say that narcissus grown in light, gravelly soil are apt to result the same as this writer complains of, especially if the season be very dry at the blooming time, or time when the buds are setting. Perhaps this is the cause of failure with E. T. H. The narcissus delights in a heavy soil, a cool atmosphere and plenty of water. A long season of drought at their season of blooming, such as we had here this season, is sure to result disastrously to the narcissus family.

Please allow me space to give my experience with Easter lilies, in reply to Jane E. U., Woodstown, N. Y. My method of treatment of the Easter lily is: in the spring after it is done blooming and the weather is favorable, take them out of the pots and plant out in the garden in some out-of-the-way place, where they will grow and thrive till August, when they will ripen their foliage, then take them up, cut back the tops, clean the roots and repot. Plunge the pots under the currant bushes or other shady place, throw some litter over them and let them stay there till the ground freezes, then put them in the cellar until forcing time comes again, then bring them out again and bloom them, after blooming them treat again in like manner. Thus treated, you will find your lilies will improve and bloom abundantly; this idea that they are not good for forcing only once is ridiculous, for the vitality the bulbs lose in the pots they more than make up in the nourishment they receive from being planted out. My bulbs I have forced four years; the first year they flowered one and two blooms each, second year four to six blooms, third year eight to ten blooms, and this season the bulbs are as large as the flower pots themselves, and I expect to grow at least a dozen blooms to each bulb another year. This method of blooming bulbs and throwing them away afterward is all right for the wealthy, but with poor people it will never become practical nor popular. H. C. T.
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Budded Roses—Narcissus.

JAMES VICK:—About three years ago we purchased of a reliable firm two dozen of the finest roses, including six La France. They have good care, a light soil and excellent drainage. The first year they flourished, but since then there have come up from the roots the Manetti shoots which were carefully pinched off when they made their appearance, but they would keep coming until finally the upper part of the plant died, and then the shoots came up stronger than ever. We have lost more than half of the roses in this way, and all but two La France, one of which is now dying. The plants bear one or two perfect blossoms each year, but do not thrive. I removed them to another place this year and they came out well at first, but the Manetti roots are fast over-coming them. Can you tell me what to do?

I have some very stocky double narcissus which refuse to bloom. I transplanted them a few years ago, separating all the bulbs. They grow vigorously and shoot up quantities of buds which half develop and then blight. One root blooms finely, it is apparently just like the others. Can you give me any advice? M. B. C.
Hampton Falls, N. H.

In removing suckers from budded roses they should not merely be cut off at the surface of the ground, but the soil should be drawn away and the sucker severed at the point where it pushes out from the stock. If the suckers are cut off at the surface they will spring up more numerous. In planting budded roses it is

best to place the stock wholly underground, and even bury the stem from the bud three or four inches deep. If it should appear that the roots would be buried too deep by setting the plant upright in the usual way, then it can be laid in a slanting position, in such a manner as to secure the proper depth for the budded wood and yet not to place the roots too deep. Thus planted the budded stem will have a chance to make roots and in time be independent of the old stock and which, if it should prove troublesome, can then be entirely cut away. A slight incision, or cutting away a little of the bark, of the budded portion underground will have the tendency to induce roots to push out.

The inquiry in regard to narcissus is answered by a correspondent of the "Letter Box" in this issue.

Calla—Trees and Shrubs for Small Lot.

JAMES VICK:—As calla stories are in order I want to tell you of one which my mother has. I am thirty-two years old and I remember going to visit a lady, when I was not over ten years old, who gave me the bulb. The circumstance is deeply impressed on my mind, as we had honey for tea, of which I freely indulged and was rewarded (?) by that affliction known to childhood as "tummy ache." The calla has its rest every summer, is repotted in the autumn and almost as soon as the leaves appear it begins to flower, and has never failed to be a "thing of beauty and a joy" till spring. In those twenty-two years it has never had more than four offshoots.

Can you suggest some shrubs or low growing trees, flowering or otherwise, of ordinarily easy culture, and hardy, which are available to plant in clumps? Or can you give me any hints as to the "artistic" arrangement of plants and shrubs in a 50 x 150 lot? If so, I shall appreciate the favor. F. M. S. M.
Youngstown, O.

In answer to the inquiries we may say that selections can be made from the following: low-growing trees—Japan maple, Amelanchier ovalis, Japan weeping cherry, white fringe, double scarlet and double white thorn, Magnolia glauca and different varieties of Chinese magnolias and double flowering peach and Prunus Pissardi. Here is a list of some of the best hardy flowering shrubs: Common or European barberry, purple-leaved barberry, Thunberg's barberry, Japan quince, deutzia of different varieties, weigela of different varieties, Elaeagnus edulis, Fortune's forsythia and weeping forsythia, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Hypericum aureum and H. Kalmianum, upright honeysuckle, syringa or mock orange of different varieties, Prunus tomentosa, Prunus triloba, Rhus Cotinus, Spiraea Billardi, S. Douglassi, lance-leaved double spiraea, Spiraea Van Houttii and other species; different varieties of lilacs, snowball of several varieties. All these are hardy and of the easiest culture.

"Hints as to the artistic arrangement" of trees and shrubs on a small lot must necessarily be of the most general nature. How such objects should be placed on any particular lot of the size mentioned would depend much upon the plantings on the adjacent lots. As a rule it is advisable to place single trees and shrubs and groups near the margins of the lot, leaving as wide a breadth as possible of lawn. Trees or shrubs planted singly should be of such kinds as form shapely specimens and which have attractive foliage. Shrubs in irregular lines or groups should be of varied heights, habits and general appearance, thus preventing monotony and presenting an interesting variety in form, foliage, and bloom and time of blooming. In planting near walks trees and shrubs should not be set nearer than three or four feet.

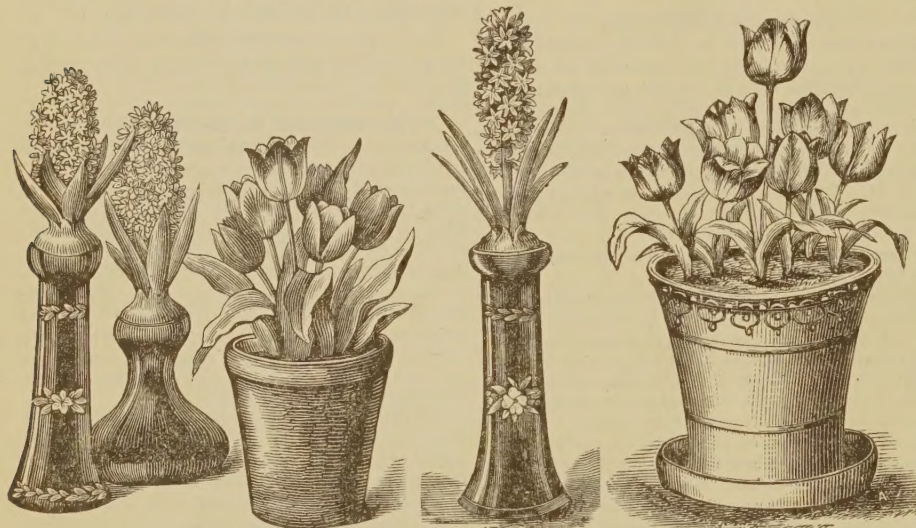
Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs.

Bulbous plants bloom early, as a rule, for the reason that the rudimentary leaves and flowers are either already formed in the bulb, or in other cases commence their growth with the growth of the roots, the starch and other nutritious matters of the bulb supplying the wants of the growing plant, even before the roots are doing much service. With the Dutch bulbs a few weeks at most suffice, from the time of setting the bulbs in soil, to bring out the flowers in their full glory; and the greater portion of this time is spent in the plant making roots. The need of these roots in the first stages of

a suitable size for a hyacinth bulb. Place a few bits of crock in the bottom of the pot to insure good drainage, then some light soil, enough to make the pot about two-thirds full, place the bulb on the soil and press it down firmly and then fill in and around it until it comes up to the top of the bulb without covering it at the summit or center. The soil should stand about half an inch below the rim of the pot when the potting is finished so there will be a space to hold water, for when in full growth the plant will take up a great quantity of water every day. After potting, water the soil and stand the pots away in the dark and where they will be free

the soil is becoming dry; the plant in the conditions named cannot use much water and only enough is wanted to keep the soil slightly moist. A good way to insure moisture in the soil of potted plants during the rooting season is to cover the pots when they are set away; they can be covered entirely over with soil slightly moist or with coal ashes, or even with fallen leaves. In a month or six weeks the bulbs will usually have filled the soil with roots and they are then ready to be taken out into the light and to have a temperature a little warmer; but the mistake should not be made of giving them a very warm place, such as a living room for instance; they will do far better in a cool room where the heat does not much exceed forty-five or fifty degrees—the leaves will be stronger and the spikes and individual flowers larger. After the bloom is well out the plants can be taken into the living room and placed in the light, or be used as table ornaments.

The bulbs in the cellar, where it is cool and dark, will remain comparatively inactive for a long time, and a few can be taken out at a time, say every ten days, so there will be a succession of bloom for many weeks, if one provides a sufficient supply at the start.



HYACINTHS BLOOMING IN GLASSES OF WATER AND TULIPS IN POTS OF SOIL.

these plants is apparently to supply the tissues with moisture; for hyacinths, narcissus, tulips and crocus, and other bulbs, can be bloomed perfectly in clear water. Later, however, these roots provide substantial nourishment to the bulbs, and bulbs which have been kept in water during the blooming season and afterwards are not nourished and strengthened for another season of bloom, nor do they produce young bulbs which are so fitted. Merely for the act of blooming, however, the bulbs may as well be kept with their roots in clear water or in wet sphagnum as in good soil. The growth for another season's bloom takes place after the blooming time is past.

What other plants so beautiful for winter blooming can be procured so cheap or cared for so easily? Hyacinths can be potted in soil or kept in a water glass—hyacinth glass—or in damp moss or sphagnum. In either of these ways after placing them in position they require to be set away in a cool dark place, where they produce a mass of roots, and which are ready to sustain the foliage which commences to develop as soon as the plants are brought out of their retirement and given light and heat. Hyacinth and narcissus bulbs appear to do better in water than tulip and crocus bulbs, and these are, therefore, usually potted in soil, though they bloom well set in sphagnum and supplied only with water.

Hyacinths in glasses are placed with the base of the bulb at or a little above the surface of the water; the glasses which are made for this purpose have a shoulder for the bulb to rest on, and the water is kept nearly to this shoulder; if the water stands higher and the base of the bulb be kept wet there is danger of its rotting. As the water evaporates from the glasses it can be renewed from time to time. A five-inch pot is

from frost; a vegetable cellar is a good place. If a potted bulb, or one in water, is allowed to remain in the light before the roots have formed,



NARCISSUS GRAND SOLIEL D'OR.

there will be a stunted and unsatisfactory growth of both leaves and flower spike. Potted plants while remaining in the dark should be examined occasionally and supplied with water if



ROMAN HYACINTH.

The earliest hyacinth to bloom is the Roman White. It has a loose spike but the flowers are handsome and very fragrant and they can easily be had by Christmas. As the bulbs of this variety are smaller than those of other kinds three or four of them can be set in a six-inch pot. In the open ground beds should be prepared for hyacinths by deep forking and turning in a good dressing of old manure. Plant the bulbs as early in the fall as possible; set the plants about six inches apart and deep enough to allow a covering four inches in thickness above the tops of the bulbs. In very heavy soils it is a good plan to place some sand in the bottom of the hole for the bulb to stand on and then to cover it with sand; by so doing the roots will have a chance to start out freely and the leaves will be able easily to push upwards and through the sand. Before the ground freezes much the bed should have a good covering of leaves, to remain on all winter, to prevent freezing and

thus allow the roots to form all winter, as they will in that condition. In the spring when the ground thaws out the covering can be removed, and this should be done sufficiently early so that the leaves will not push out under the covering.

Narcissus.—The narcissus for blooming in the house requires practically the same treatment in the early stages as the hyacinth and it can be bloomed in water glasses or in pots of soil. When, however, the narcissus bulbs have made their roots and are brought to the light they cannot be too liberally supplied with water; it is even well to stand the pots in a saucer or deeper dish of water.

The earliest blooming varieties of narcissus are the Paper White and the Double Roman; these are largely used by florists for early forcing. The Jonquils, too, are excellent for forcing.

The Single and Double Narcissus are quite hardy in this climate in the open ground, but the Polyanthus Narcissus is tender, and if planted out must have thorough protection from frost. The Polyanthus Narcissus cannot be too highly recommended for potting or growing in water. As we have at different times stated to our readers, so now we repeat that the varieties Grand Monarque, Grand Soliel d'Or, Grand Primo, white, and yellow, Luna and Queen Victoria, treated in precisely the same manner as the celebrated Chinese Sacred lily, or Joss Flower, will be found far more satisfactory, while the bulbs only cost about half as much. The spikes of flowers and the individual blooms are larger and finer and equally as fragrant. It is a waste of money and care to cultivate the Chinese bulbs when the others can be procured as at present.

Tulips.—The Duc Van Thol tulips are the earliest to bloom and the selections for house culture should embrace some of these. From four to six bulbs may be placed in a five-inch pot. A quantity of fibry loam, formed by the rotting of grass sods, with a small quantity of leaf mold and sand and a little old manure, makes a good soil for potting tulips.

The Single Early tulips are also fine subjects for potting. Tulips, like hyacinths, narcissus and crocus, will thrive and bloom well in pots or baskets of swamp moss or sphagnum; this material holds water like a sponge and the bulbs bloom well with this treatment. In raising all these bulbs the one essential point, as already indicated, is to place them in conditions where they will first become thoroughly well rooted before bringing them to the light. Tulips planted out in the open ground should be provided with a rich, mellow bed and be set from four to six inches apart and be covered three inches deep. In planting both hyacinths

and tulips they are frequently set in designs with reference to contrast and harmony of colors. Varieties which grow about the same height should be selected. The Single Early varieties are the most desirable for bedding purposes. The Late tulips comprise some of the finest varieties both in form and color. The Parrots are exquisitely colored and of irregular but graceful form.

Crocus.—This is one of the most interesting plants in early spring, as it pushes out of the soil while snows and frosts still linger. It is extremely hardy, passing the winter in the ground without protection. The hardiness of the crocus is well indicated by the following lines by Miss H. F. Gould:

Down in my solitude under the snow,
Where nothing cheering can reach me;
Here, without light to see how to grow,
I'll trust to nature to teach me.



I will not despair, nor be idle, nor frown.
Locked in so gloomy a dwelling;
My leaves shall run up and my roots shall run down
While the bud in my bosom is swelling.
Soon as the frost will get out of my bed,
From this cold dungeon to free me,
I will peer up with my bright little head,
And all will be joyful to see me.
Gayly arrayed in my yellow and green,
When to their view I have risen,
Will they not wonder how one so serene
Came from so dismal a prison?
Many, perhaps, from so simple a flower,
This worthy lesson may borrow—
Patient today, through its gloomiest hour,
We come out the brighter tomorrow!

The colors are white, blue and yellow. The blue variety has been greatly affected by selection and cross-fertilizing until it comprises many shades from light to dark, as well as white and blue striped.

The crocus forces well in the house, potted like tulips or in baskets of sphagnum. Planted in the open ground the bulbs can be set about

three inches apart and covered with two inches of soil. A few leaves spread over them will prevent the frost from throwing them out of the ground. In the month of March, in this climate, the ground is apt to freeze and thaw a number of times, and then any small plants not well rooted are apt to suffer by being literally thrown out of the ground and afterwards may be exposed to severe freezing. The practice of planting these bulbs on lawns is increasing every year; springing up from the grass on the first approach of fine weather they add a charm to the garden which does not fail to induce a lively interest in the awakening vegetation. All that is necessary is to cut small holes about three inches deep in the sod, insert the bulbs and cover with some soil. One need not be particular about the distances in planting, a foot, two feet, five feet, any distance and in any di-

rection, so that they will appear to spring naturally from the soil as if self-sown.

Snowdrop and Snowflake.—Snowdrops and snowflakes can be raised in the house in winter in the same manner as the crocus, and all of these are exceedingly impatient of fire heat. They must be set away in the dark to root after potting, and when brought to the light must be given a place where the temperature is only a little above freezing. The snowdrop is more hardy, if possible, than the crocus, and in the open ground comes up before the crocus and blooms earlier and at a lower temperature. What has been stated about planting the crocus on lawns applies equally to these beautiful little white flowering bulbs.

Scilla.—The scillas are interesting bulbs for either house culture or the open ground. *S. amœna* or *Sibirica* has long been

esteemed for its deep blue color. As a pot or a border plant it will command admiration, and for cut flowers it is charming. Other varieties have white, rose colored and yellow flowers.

Chionodoxa.—The chionodoxa or Glory of the Snow is a hardy bulbous plant, which as yet is but little known in this country. It is quite hardy and blooms early; has star-like blossoms somewhat less intense in color than *Scilla Sibirica* and with a white center. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful of bulbous plants and when better known will be a great favorite and be freely planted.

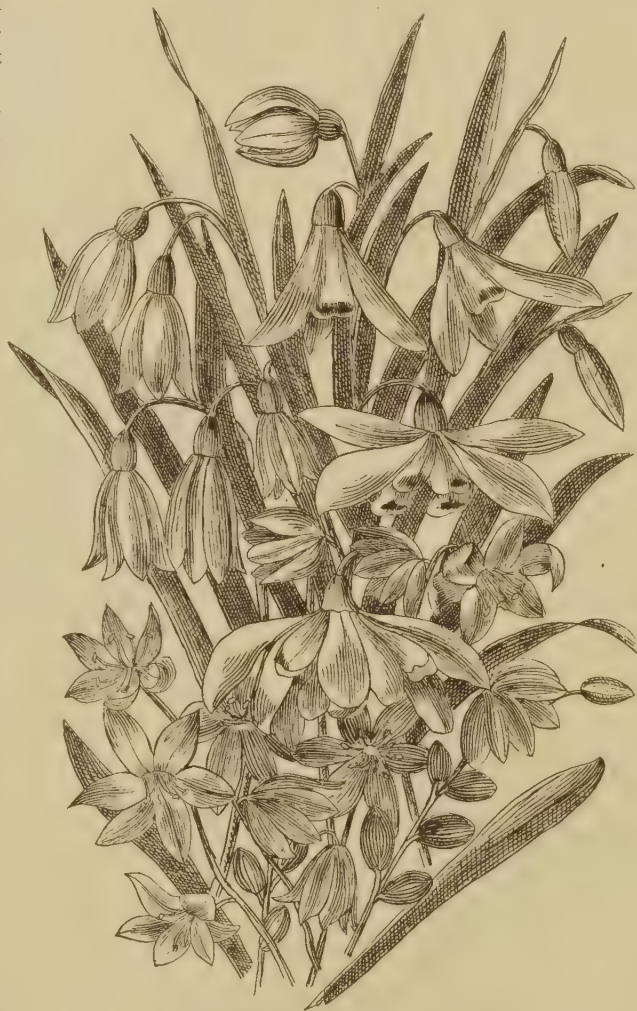
Ornithogalum.—*Ornithogalum Arabicum* is a bulbous plant which has not yet been widely disseminated in this country, but it has the qualities which will make it highly esteemed when it becomes known. It is well suited to house culture. Three or four of the bulbs can be planted in a five-inch pot in light soil, and after having rooted in a cool dark place, can be

brought to the light and heat—a temperature of 60° is sufficient. The flowers, which are borne in clusters, are from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, white with a black spot at the center.

Freesia.—*Freesia refracta alba* is rapidly becoming one of the most popular bulbous plants for winter blooming in pots. It is handsome, free-flowering and sweet-scented, requires but little care, and in every way is quite satisfactory. It is equally well adapted to growing in the open ground, and should be treated practically the same as the tulip. The following description of the treatment of this plant by a practical cultivator so completely reveals its requirements that we shall do our readers a service by republishing it. It originally appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and was copied into a former volume of our Magazine. It covers the whole subject:

"I am glad to see the culture of these lovely plants brought to the front, as they form a valuable addition to our stock of choice winter flowers. Here freesias have been grown more or less for five or six years with varied results; but this season they are very fine, some of the spikes being nearly two feet high, and with three or four branches, and this season I have quite changed the method of culture, with the result above stated. The bulbs are kept very moist, and in a temperature from 50° by night, and 60° to 70° by day, the place chosen for them being a shelf close to the glass. I believe it reduces the strength of the bulbs to dry them off. I had a strange experience with part of my stock during one season. The earlier plants were watered as long as the foliage remained green, were kept in the same pots on a dry shelf, and left there till wanted for potting in August. They were then shaken out, repotted, and treated as in the previous season, but not a bulb of this batch could be induced to start; they remained in this state till the following, that is, last August, when they were again shaken out with the others that had bloomed, and were repotted, as this winter we wanted more white flowers. The whole stock were started at one time, all pushed at one time, and bloomed altogether, and no difference could be detected in any of them, all being good. Our stock commenced blooming at Christmas, and will last two or three weeks longer. Now for the lesson taught by the partial failure. I take it that the bulbs were kept too hot and dry for too long a period, and became too much dried. After the repotting we were sparing with water, as is usual with newly potted bulbs. I may inquire here, Why water bulbs sparingly when in pots? If you plant a bulb in the open border it has to take its chance

as to rain or snow, and most bulbs come stronger than those in pots. We have never watered our freesias so liberally before from the potting time onward as was done this season, they having had more than double the quantity of water, and they are now twice as strong as formerly. I intend keeping them watered the whole of the season, and let them make their own push. When our plants began showing the spikes for bloom I said to my foreman, 'Give them some farmyard manure water;' and before they had been on high living for a fortnight there was a marked difference in their appearance. When in a large London nursery recently, and talking to one of the principals about these he said, 'Why rest them by drying?'—remarking that they were grown to a very large size in a pri-



SNOWDROPS, SNOWFLAKES AND SCILLAS.

vate garden (he naming the place), and the gardener in charge of this garden never allowed them to dry off."

Lilies.—The lancifolium lilies, *L. auratum* and *L. Harrisii* are the favorite varieties for house culture. A six-inch pot is a suitable size for a single bulb, in larger pots three or more bulbs can be placed. Provide the pot with drainage, fill the pot one-third or more with soil, lay a handful of sand over all, and place the bulb on it and press it down; now fill around and over the bulb with soil and within an inch of the rim; give water and set the pot in a cool place as already directed for other bulbs. Give water only as it is needed to keep the soil from becoming dry. When the shoots appear bring the plant to the light and increase the water as needed; a low or medium temperature is best.

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For a Club of 15 we will give to sender of club 3 Bulbs *Roman Hyacinthus*, 1 each red, white and blue.

For a Club of 20 we will give to sender of club 1 Bulb *Spotted Calla* (see illustration); 1 Bulb *Allium Neapolitanum*, bearing pure white flowers; 1 Bulb *Ixia*.

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The World's Fair.

The horticultural display at the World's Fair will be bewildering in extent and marvelous in beauty. The exhibit will possess great scientific and educational value, but to the ordinary visitor its ornamental features will be the most striking. Indeed, it will play an important part in the adornment of the great Exposition. While in almost every part of the Exposition grounds may be seen gratifying evidences of the very efficient work of the Horticultural Department, the central point of interest will naturally be in the exhibit in the Horticultural building. This structure is 998 feet long and has an extreme width of 250 feet. Its plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with it by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. Surmounting the central pavilion is a beautifully proportioned dome, 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high.

The exhibit in the important line of floriculture will be exceptionally extensive, and the preparation of it is far advanced. Unless this were the case the exhibit could not well be a success, for time is required for the plants to overcome the check received in being transplanted. More than 500,000 transplanted shrubs and plants, of many species, are now growing in the exposition grounds, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The floricultural exhibit will not be concentrated in one place. In the front curtains of the building will appear the greenhouse and hothouse plants—a very large variety and many rare and beautiful specimens. There, too, will be the finest display of orchids ever seen in this country, if not in the world. One firm alone will spend \$40,000 on its orchid exhibit. At the opening of the Fair, Chief Samuels says, there will be a display of 2,000 different varieties of orchids, embracing fully 15,000 specimens. Beneath the great dome will be the largest tropical plants obtainable, including Japanese and Chinese bamboos 75 to 80 feet high, palms 30 to 40 feet high, and tree ferns 15 feet or more in height. There will also be a miniature mountain covered with tropical plants, and in a cave within will be tried the experiments of growing plants by electric light and of growing them by the aid of electric currents, passed through the soil, both of which, it is claimed, have been accomplished with remarkable results.

The "wooded island," or as more properly named, perhaps, the flowery island, will be one of the most beautiful and attractive spots at the Exposition. It embraces between 15 and 16 acres, and has been turned over almost entirely to the Horticultural Department for its exhibits.

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There, literally speaking, will be acres and acres of flowers of brightest and most varied hues and pleasing perfume. Little groves of trees, clumps of shrubbery and sinuous walks will relieve the gorgeous monotony of this floral display. On the north end of the island Japan will build its strange, antique temple and surround it with the choicest plants and flowers of the island realm of the Mikado.

Both Chief Samuels, who has general charge of the Horticultural Department, and Chief Thorp, who looks after the floricultural division of the exhibit, have proved themselves to be the right men for their respective duties, and it is already assured that the display which, with the active and generous aid of horticulturists the world over, they will furnish, will be long and pleasantly remembered by every one who visits the World's Fair.

The display of fruits in the rear curtains of the horticultural building will be immense and will embrace the cultivated fruits of the whole world. The wine and raisin exhibit will probably be immense. Thirty-three foreign countries have applied for space for the display of wines.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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London, Wis.

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I WANT an honest, earnest man or woman in every county to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT, in town or country. You can make \$700 in three months, introducing it, after which it will bring you a steady income. Splendid opening for the right person. Don't lose a moment. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once to J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

THE HOME CIRCLE is a handsome Family Journal. Its pages are replete with stories of love, adventure and travel by able and distinguished writers. The Household, Table-Talk and Fashion department always contain the latest and most desirable information. Everything new, bright, interesting, yet pure, moral, sparkling and clean.

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY 10 CTS!

We already have over 75,000 readers, but in order to place it at once before 100,000 new readers we make the following UNPARALLELED OFFER: We will send The Home Circle an entire year for only TEN CTS. or 3 years for only 25cts. Send stamps, silver or postal note, and address, THE HOME CIRCLE PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR NAME on 25 Lovely Cards, 1 Ring, 1 New Fountain Pen, Scarf, Pin, Watch Chain, Collar Button, Cuff Buttons, and our new POPULAR MONTHLY 3 mos., all for 10c. & 2c. for postage. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

World Fair Route.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. is the Pullman Safety Vestibuled Line, with Dining Cars between

Cincinnati and Chicago,

via. Indianapolis. Two trains each way every day in the year. The Direct Line between Cincinnati,

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via. Lima and Dayton. The Popular Line between Cincinnati and

St. Louis and Keokuk.

Tickets via. C. H. & D. on sale everywhere. See that your tickets read that way.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers. These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (2½ years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

FREE COPIES.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for 6 months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All contracts based on a "guaranteed and proved circulation" of an average through the year of **200,000**.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Editorial Notes.

The *Review of Reviews* is the busy man's magazine. It gives the pith of the world's literature every month.

If not a subscriber to Vick's Magazine why not become so this week? It is only 50 cents per annum; five copies for \$2.00.

A charming article on Flower Missions will appear next month, with suggestions to people at large how to do good with the God-given flowers.

Those adjustable iron flower stands made by S. E. Covington, Bellefontaine, Ohio, are the neatest and most convenient article of the kind ever put on the market.

Bright, pleasing and instructive, is what we aim to make Vick's Magazine, and at the price, 50 cents per year, it ought to be in half a million homes. Mention it to your neighbor.

Did you not wish last spring that you had some tulips, hyacinths and other gorgeous bulbs in bloom? Was it not because you neglected to plant in the fall? Start now and order some. Attractive offers and suggestions can be found in the advertising columns.

Somebody says: You may make homes enchantingly beautiful; hang them with pictures, have them clean, airy and convenient, but if the stomach is fed with sour bread and burned meats, it will raise such rebellion that the eyes will see no beauty anywhere, even if the garden or the dining room is full of flowers.

The World's Fair commission of New South Wales has decided to send to Chicago for exhibition in the Horticultural Department of the Exposition the following typical representatives of Australian vegetation and flora: Tree ferns, staghorn ferns, birds-nest ferns, todea ferns, macrozamia of two distinct kinds, gigantic lilies, rock lilies and grass trees.

The flora of Montana will be shown at the World's Fair by a collection as complete as it is possible to make it. The State has about 1,000 different varieties of wild flowers, and of these 800 have already been collected. The exhibit will include only a display of grasses and forage plants. Many of the States are preparing similar exhibits of their flora.

Mildew and Rot of Grapes.

The loss to many vinyardists will be serious the present season on account of the ravages of mildew and rot. These are the most formidable enemies of the grape crop. In Western New York they are not troublesome many seasons, and then at others they come like a thief in the night. Spraying with copper compounds is the means of prevention, and this operation cannot be neglected.

The Magazine.

You ask us to criticise the Magazine. I think the articles on flower culture are excellent, could not be better; but I would rather have it without the burlesques and other matter. We get that in other papers. I should like it devoted wholly to flowers; that is what I want it for and that seems to be the general opinion here; no offense is meant, but we flower-lovers are hungry for more flower news. The flower department could not be better, but we want more of it. Please excuse this liberty from a well wisher.

MRS. L. A. B.

Fort Lemhi, Idaho.

Lawn Making.

The present month is one of the best for making and seeding lawns. The first consideration is that the land be naturally dry or made so by underdraining. Then it should be plowed or spaded deep, and if poor a good dressing of well rotted stable manure should be worked in. The grade will depend upon the natural character of the surface or its relation to adjoining grounds, but the surface itself must be made smooth or without small and abrupt irregularities. Four bushels of good lawn seed constitutes a good seeding and this should be sown evenly, and afterwards be lightly raked or brushed in. If the seed is put in early it will start in time to make a fair growth this fall and thus be ready in spring to thicken up early and be ready for mowing by the first of June.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS AND NARCISSUS

For Indoor Culture.

Please note this special offer, on first-class bulbs only, and sent postpaid at the prices named. At these exceedingly low prices none of our readers need be without a few choice flowers for winter blooming:

Six Hyacinths, best named varieties \$1.25
Six Tulips, " " " "40
Six Narcissus, " " " "40

Or the above 18 bulbs will be mailed postpaid for \$1.90. JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

The Columbian Cyclopædia.

The latest and recent issue connected with this great work is Volume XXV. It is a pleasure to see it pushing towards completion, for its handiness and the great variety, and trustworthiness of its matter make it a work of daily reference to a great class of readers and writers. It is a dictionary as well as a cyclopædia and so is doubly useful. With this work at hand one has at command an authority for reference in regard to the whole circle of the sciences and the arts, history, biography, geography, religious beliefs, philosophies and the records of all human activities. This last volume carries the work from Propodium to Retford, and fully sustains the admirable character of its predecessors. Anyone wanting a good cyclopædia at a moderate price should carefully examine the Columbian. Full descriptions and sample pages will be forwarded on application to the publishers, Garretson, Cox & Co., 365 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REWARD OF ENTERPRISE.

The Success of the Beethoven Organ Company.

One of the most deservedly successful of our young manufacturing companies, is the Beethoven Organ Co., of Washington, N. J. Starting only a few years ago, comparatively unknown; they adopted the plan of advertising and selling their instruments direct to the consumer, without the intervention of dealers or agents. They claim by this means that they are able to place in the hands of the retail buyer a better instrument at a less price than could be obtained through the ordinary channels. That they have a foundation for their claim would seem to be indicated by the large and constantly increasing business they have been doing during the past five years, and the universal satisfaction which they appear to give to their customers.

The Company are fortunate in their officers. The President, Mr. John J. McDavitt, is well known, both as an able financier and as a man of the strictest integrity, and it is not surprising that the "Beethoven Organ Co." has flourished under his able management. Mr. Charles M. Tuttle, the Secretary and Treasurer, who has charge of the correspondence and the detail management, has long been connected with the Piano and Organ business, and by his prompt and courteous attention to customers, has done much to extend the business.

At a recent visit of our representative to the Company's extensive works at Washington, N. J., he was surprised and pleased at the many and beautiful designs of both Pianos and Organs already completed and in the works. "To what," he asked, "do you attribute the rapid growth of the business of your Company?"

"There are two causes," promptly responded Mr. Tuttle, "first, judicious advertising, and second, always fulfilling our promises to the letter. The best advertising investment we have today is the host of customers who have bought our Pianos or Organs and who speak daily in their praise. No other business effort can compete with this. In our general advertising we select carefully among the most reputable journals only. We find 'Vick's' one of the most profitable on our list."

Henry Irving is fond of relating a little incident that occurred to him when in a Dorsetshire village last summer. Whilst passing a group of children one of them eyed him so sharply that the actor said, "Well, little girl, do you know me?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "you are one of 'Beecham's Pills.'" She had seen his face in one of their advertisements.

Christmas Flowers.

A GRAND OFFER.

Bulb Collection "A."

For indoor culture, delivered anywhere in the United States for \$3.00.

12 Hyacinths, best named varieties.

12 Tulips, best named varieties.

6 Polyanthus Narcissus, best named varieties.

6 Jonquils, sweet scented Oxalis, floribunda.

3 Oxalis, lutea.

2 Easter Lily.

3 Freesia.

Address

Bulb Collection "B."

For indoor culture. This we claim is one of the best investments for the money that has ever been offered. For only \$1.00 we will deliver anywhere in the United States—

4 Hyacinths, best named varieties.

4 Tulips, best named varieties.

3 Narcissus, best named varieties.

3 Jonquils, sweet scented.

2 Oxalis.

1 Easter Lily.

1 Freesia.

JAMES VICK'S SONS,

Rochester, N. Y.

The Red, Red Rose.

A red rose opened its petals fair,
Embalming the breeze with fragrance rare.
An innocent child with azure eyes,
And hair of a tint that the sun bestows,
Gazed at its beauty in pleased surprise,
Kissed it, and murmured "I love the rose."
A man of the world with clouded face,
Expressing a past whose sin arose
And darker seemed by the blossom's grace,
As he bitterly cried "I hate the rose."
Sunshine and shadow together ranged,
But the red, red rose remained unchanged.

FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

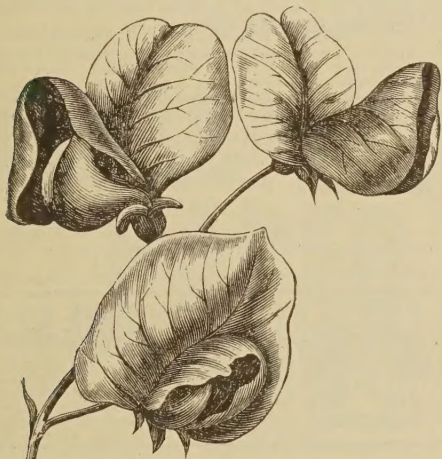
That Hedge Fence of Mine.

It is not unsightly, I can assure you, for it is a luxuriant sweet pea hedge. The old saw is:

"Early to bed and early to rise,

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

and it is just so with sweet peas. I put them to bed and covered them deep—four inches or more, before the frost was fairly out of the ground. They came up after a time, and now I think I never saw anything quite so healthy as our sweet pea vines. And wealthy? Why bless you, we pick them, strip the vines of flowers nearly every night, never letting them stay on over the second day, and every afternoon the vines are literally covered over with beautiful blossoms. Why, from that few cents worth of seed purchased of you, Mr. Vick, we have sent bouquet after bouquet, and big ones, to well



and sick, friends all of flowers; one big bunch went over to our young people's lawn sociable where they added seventy cents to the treasury; a great mound of them was the capping climax to a beautiful church bouquet; and I cannot tell what yet is in store, for they bid fair to bloom on and on till the white snow flies.

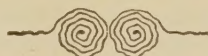
And such a wonder for color! Surely Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed in such a wealth of varied color as every day on our sweet pea vines sports; and the longer I study their sweet faces the more of beauty in them I see. We have other flowers? Of course we have, but the sweet pea is the crown of them all. We planted them early and deep, fully four inches, close by a board walk, gave them a support on which to cling, have kept the weeds down, and the soil we have stirred a few times, and O, how they grow and bloom. This week I am obliged to add another story to the trellis already up, for them to run on. D. O. S.

Bay City, Mich.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

This is one of the most beautiful hardy climbers, clinging firmly to the side of a house or wall, and very quickly produces a perfect mass of foliage. During the summer the leaves are a lovely shade of green, but in the autumn it assumes its greatest beauty, the foliage gradually changing into a glowing mass of the brightest shades of crimson, scarlet and orange. Plants 20 cents each. JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

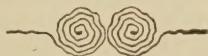
A Novelty of Merit.



THE TRUE ROSE OF JERICO.

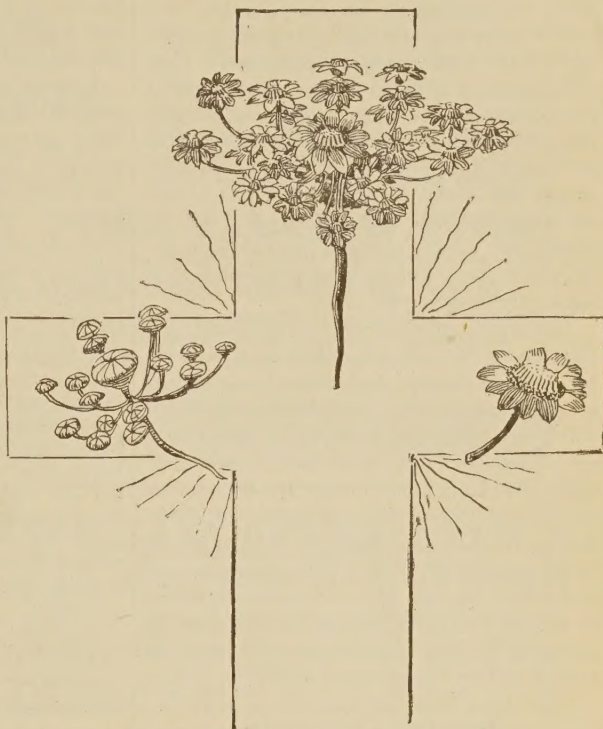
They differ very much from what is known as the Resurrection Plant, as the bud, or rose, shows distinctly in this plant, where it does not in the former.

The dry plants have a mysterious way of opening and spreading out when placed in water, and closing up again when dried. They retain these peculiarities for half a century or more.



Price 25 cents each, or three for 40 cents.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.



A Child's Love for a Doll.

HAS OFTEN BEEN COMMENTED ON.—READ ABOUT THE NEW STYLE DOLLS.



Modern invention is always making startling improvements, and the latest thing just brought out is for the young people who live away from the large cities. We have just secured sale of a new kind of dolls that are absolutely indestructible, and we show you in this cut here how they look; they are about 18 inches tall, and made of elegant colored goods. In getting this doll up we have overcome the great trouble of weight, which has made such a cost in the past when shipping by mail or express. These dolls are so constructed that you fill them with cotton, hair, or sawdust, sewing them up after receiving it takes but a few minutes to do this, and you save nearly one dollar, and get a pretty, substantial doll for almost nothing. They will last for years and be a joy forever to any miss who desires a handsome doll as nice as her own sweet self.

To introduce these goods at once, and add another million to "COMFORT'S" eleven hundred thousand circulation, we will send one doll absolutely free (all charges paid by us) to every three-months' trial subscriber enclosing 15 cents; two

subs. and two dolls 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts. Many make money selling these dolls. Send one dollar for twelve, and try it. Address MORSE & CO., Box 229, Augusta, Maine.

SAVE MONEY



\$100 Top Buggy,	\$55.00
\$125 Top Phaeton,	\$73.50
\$75 Spring Wagon,	\$44.00
\$50 Road Wagon,	\$29.00
\$15 Road Cart,	\$9.00
\$7.50 Single Harness,	\$4.25
\$25 Double Harness,	\$14.50
\$5 Morgan Tree Saddle,	\$2.25
\$16.50 Texas Saddle,	\$9.25

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED and shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE prices with privilege of examination. Send at once for illustrated catalogue FREE. Address CASH BUYER'S UNION, 158 W. Van Buren St. B 1, Chicago, Ill.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, POULTRY, SPORTING DOGS FOR SALE. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., COATESVILLE, PA.

HUNTING CASE DOUBLE PLATED

18 KARAT GOLD PLATED
ONE YEAR TRIAL FREE.
\$3.98

A watch that can not stand the test is dear at any price. We send with this watch a printed agreement giving you the privilege of returning the watch at any time within ONE YEAR if it does not give perfect satisfaction in every respect. We are the only firm in the world that sell goods on such liberal conditions and can show thousands upon thousands of testimonials from every state in the Union. The case is hunting style, double case and double plated, superbly engraved and decorated and fitted completely with our richly jeweled and celebrated movement, guaranteed a perfect time keeper.

Cut this out, send it to us with your name and express office address, and we will send it there by express for your examination. If after examination you are convinced that it is a bargain pay the agent \$3.38 and express charges and it is yours; write to-day this will not appear again.

THE NATIONAL MFG. AND IMPORTING CO.
 334 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

GOLD RINGS GIVEN AWAY.
 —AND—
Silvered Spoons
 Every Boy, Girl or Woman who wants a Gold Ring or 12 Silvered Teaspoons for nothing should send us their name on a postal card and mention this publication. Address **HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.** Chicago, Ill.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.



An elegant dressing. Prevents baldness, gray hair, and dandruff. Makes the hair grow thick and soft. Cures eruptions and diseases of the skin. Heals cuts, burns, bruises and sprains. All druggists or by mail 50 cts. 44 Stone St. N.Y.

PLAY BALL at home! **HALL'S GAME OF BASE** the Ladies as well as the Gentlemen. Any number of players. No cards or dice used. Bat the BALL, run bases and make all plays. Lots of fun. 75c. prepaid. **NO DANGER!** Agents send stamp. H. S. HALL, 41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Lily of the Valley.

The lily of the valley is one of the most common and one of the best abused flowers, and for these reasons we seldom see it in its perfection. Unassuming in its characteristics it is content to survive and distil its sweet fragrance under the most uncongenial circumstances. Consigned, as it too often is, to the out-of-the-way places, it grows and blooms year after year, although overgrown with weeds, in close shade and neglected in every way. Given even a fair chance this model fragrant flower fills a place no other perennial does. Seen as it may be grown with a little care and painstaking it is a surprise to those who have been accustomed to see it only in adversity.

The lily of the valley loves partial shade and responds readily with a wealth of beautiful flowers to good culture. And its needs are not exacting; a top dressing of good compost each fall will insure a rich and abundant display of flowers. The plants may be set either in spring or fall. Give them a bed deeply spaded and set the roots six to eight inches apart, two inches deep. We find no difficulty in the plants wintering well, though if the situation is an exposed one, where the snow blows off in winter, it may be well to cover the bed with leaves, straw or any litter, placing brush or some light material upon it to keep the mulch in place. A.

Beanpole Geraniums.

Calling upon a friend not long since who has kept house plants ten years or more, I found four geraniums in large pots. Each one had three or four stems at least two feet high entirely bare excepting tipped with a close cluster of small leaves and a head of flowers. At the base were shoots springing up vigorously with large, rich leaves. I asked an exchange of one fine sort for something of mine. "Oh, yes!" the dear woman answered, "here are lots of little slips that ought to be cut off," and she would have cut away every bit of new growth if I had permitted. When I explained that tall stems should never be left to grow, but the lower shoots be encouraged, she held up her hands in astonishment, exclaiming: "Is that so? John, John, just hear what Mrs. H. says; these great 'bean poles,' as you call them, are spoiling my geraniums and we are going to cut down every one." "Well, I always told you so! It seems to me I'd learned something before fooling with rubbish all these years. Why, Mrs. H., she—" "O, come now, John, you go 'long! This is no fool's day at all, for these geraniums are to be put in good shape right now." This wise John put on a comical look and, with hands in his pockets, watched me while with sharp knife I severed every "pole" a few joints from the base, then divided each one into three-joint lengths and told her to make nice little plants of them to give her friends, and never to cut slips from the base of a plant she wished to have in bloom, but to encourage all fresh growth and nip back after every two or three joints to make a new shoot appear below, permit the buds to start but then check further growth of that stem. Geraniums constantly treated this way will never be without bloom, besides you will need to lift the leaves to discover the stems.

Another place where I visit has a round bed where every summer since Noah was a baby a ring-around of geranium stems appears. Evidently the lady buys every spring a lot of those

"eight cents by mail" plants to make her ring with what she has kept over. About the last of August this ring begins to promise some fine flowers, but fierce wind and a light frost in September deny the hope and the plants are pulled and stored while in best growing condition, therefore not many survive the winter.

I cannot stop this tirade without a fling at the array so often seen in windows, of pint and quart pots or cans and in one a wee slip of a geranium, and there they stand all winter, kept warm day and night, and "watered twice a week regular." Then when spring comes they (some of them) have two stems instead of one (the plants I mean, not the pots), and they begin to bud and so join with other freshness to warm the family heart and encourage each individual member to do it again next winter.

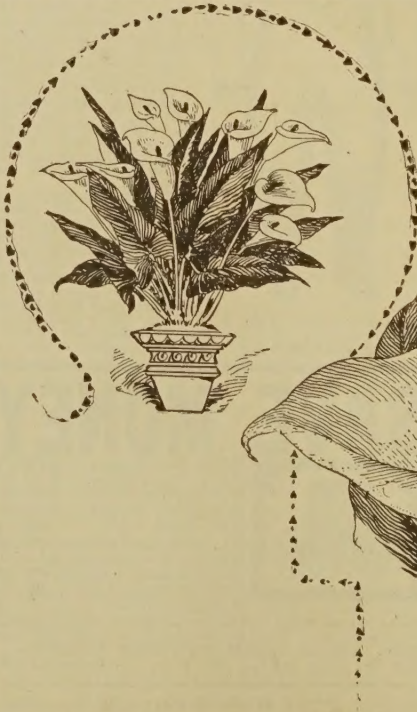
Plants for winter blooming should be rooted in early spring and nourished and nipped, and grown fat and kept flourishing all summer in pots at the north or east side of the house till nearly time to take in, then hardened a little in the sun and drouth, then taken in for part of the day and left out a little, so when finally given permanent position they will make fine display of leaf and flowers all winter, and hardly a stem to be seen. R. A. H.

Cinerarias from Seed.

Take a shallow box and make holes in it for drainage and put in a layer of charcoal, then one of sand, and one of sifted stump mold with a very little sand mixed in it; then plant the seed, barely covering it, give water from the bottom by setting the box in warm water just long enough to barely moisten the soil. Cover the box with a pane of glass and set in a warm place. The seeds will usually germinate in three days; after the plants are up keep them in shade; a cool north window is good, and open it from the top, so that the plants will get plenty of air. When the weather is warm enough the plants do well out of doors in the shade; they do better if transplanted when quite small. I have good success with primroses from seed treated the same way. I do not give young plants much water.

Fl. Lemhi, Idaho.

MRS. L. A. B.



Dwarf Galla Lily.

This variety is a new sort lately introduced, and will take front rank among flowering potted plants. Its superiority over the tall variety is at once apparent, being a strong grower and of compact habit makes it a much more desirable pot plant. It produces abundantly its beautiful pure and large white flowers and the lustrous dark green foliage gives the whole plant a grand and noble setting. When potted in September it will continue to bloom without intermission all winter.

Price: for plants of bloom-ing size, 75 cents each.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

REMNANTS FOR CRAZY PATCHWORK



ART in needle-work is on the advance. We know the ladies delight in odd pieces of silk and satin—"CRAZY QUILT" making is VERY POPULAR. We are sure we have a bargain that all ladies will now delight in. Bright, handsome, odd-shaped, and pretty colored goods accumulate very fast at all NECKTIE FACTORIES; for years have been burdened and over-run with remnants of many RICH GOODS. We have thousands of pieces of silk and satin on hand which we are going to give you a big trade on. People at a distance have hard times getting the right assortment to put into sofa-pillows,

quilts, etc., and we can help you out now. We are going to dispose of this immense lot RIGHT OFF. Our packages contain from 90 to 168 pieces of the best quality assorted goods, and we want to get a lot introduced into every home; then you can order as you like for your friends, and MAKE MONEY doing our work and helping yourself also. Remember these pieces are carefully trimmed, and especially adapted to all sorts of fancy, art, and needle work. Many ladies sell tidies, fancy pillows, etc., at a great price made from these remnants. Order one sample lot now for only 25c. It would cost many dollars bought at a store. GRAND OFFER: If you order our great assorted lot AT ONCE, we will give you, absolutely FREE, five skeins of elegant embroidery silk, all different bright colors. This silk is worth nearly the price we ask for the remnants; but we know if you order ONE lot we will sell many in your locality, so make this liberal offer. Three lots for 65c.; five for \$1.00. BEST WAY. We send ONE of the above complete assorted lots FREE to all who send 25 cents for 6 months subscription to "COMFORT," the best Home Monthly now published, or if you send for more than one lot as above, "COMFORT" goes for one year.

COMFORT PUB. CO., Box 119 Augusta, Maine.

BETTER YET. To all answering this ad. before 30 days we will also send 6 pieces of elegant PLUSH FREE. They come in Red, Blue, Green, Old Gold, etc.

GLASS! For Greenhouses, Conservatories, Graperies, Hotbeds and all other purposes, at Lowest Rates.

N. COWEN & SON,
207 Canal Street, New York.

Get our figures before buying glass. Estimates freely given

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.



THIS MACHINE \$12

You can give this elegant machine a thorough test before sending us one cent. TRIAL FREE. All attachments free. Every machine warranted 5 years. For catalog, full particulars, etc., cut this ad. out and send to us to-day.

ALVAN WOOD CO. Dent, A51, Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING FOR BABIES.

What is the most precious something for babies?

Health.

This comprises everything joyful in the baby's life.

But how can this one thing needful be gained?

Not by medicine,—simply and solely by using the proper food. The physician often prescribes lactated food instead of medicine; the nurse recommends it for her babies; while experienced mothers urge their friends to use this pure and simple food.

There is nothing secret about lactated food. It is prepared from wheat and barley, combined with sugar of milk and the necessary bone-forming elements. As a result, lactated food saves babies' lives, and gives them health and happiness.

Druggists everywhere sell lactated food, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price. It is the most economical food known, a 25 cent can making ten pints of prepared food.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

* Birthday card for baby and valuable book free.

ALFRED PEATS THE Wall Paper Merchant

will send you his guide, "HOW TO PAPER," and 100 beautiful samples of fine

WALL PAPER

Good Paper, 3c. Gold Paper, 5c. **FREE**

Handsome Gold Parlor Paper 10, 12½ and 15c per roll, all with wide borders and ceilings to match. Will refer you to 10,000 Well Satisfied Customers. Agents' sample book, \$1.

ALFRED PEATS, 136-138 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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"The Pearl of Purity."

POSITIVELY PURE TABLE WATER

THE BEST SPARKLING TABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

The Only Table Water bottled with its own natural gas as it flows from the Spring. Spouts up through 192 feet of Solid Rock and is not exposed to the air until opened for use.

SARATOGA KISSINGEN GINGER ALE

is made from the Positively Pure Saratoga Kissingen Water, without exposure to the air; and like it, contains NO manufactured Carbonic Acid Gas.

BOTH SOLD EVERYWHERE, IN BOTTLES ONLY.

Saratoga Kissingen Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



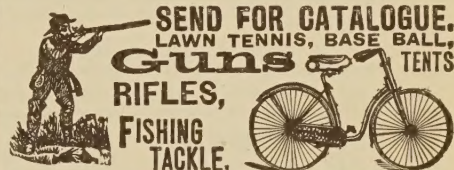
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Agents make \$200.00 per month and expenses Cash

The best local and traveling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory; address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of Hulbert Fence & Wire Co., 304 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.



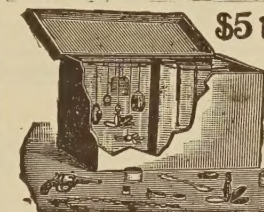
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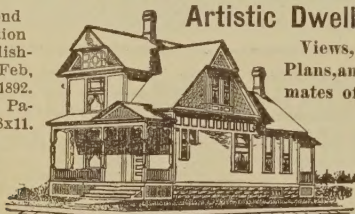
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